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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOL. 7.

AUGUST 29, 1923.

NO. 9.

CROP PROSPECTS

French wheat crop for 1923 is larger than last year. The rye crop shows a decrease. A forecast of the French wheat crop for 1923 is 290,456,000 bushels as compared to 243,315,000 bushels last year, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture, August 25, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is an increase of 47,141,000 bushels or 19.4 per cent. The rye production is forecasted at 36,927,000 bushels against 38,412,000 bushels produced in 1922. This is a decrease of 1,485,000 or 3.9 per cent.

Forecasts of the wheat crop received to date indicate a production in Europe outside of Russia and Germany of 1,001,167,000 bushels against 839,218,000 bushels in 1922, an increase of 162,000,000. This is also larger than the crop of 1921 which was 979,979,000 bushels in the same countries.

The total forecasts for the Northern Hemisphere reported to date amount to 2,683,306,000 bushels as compared with 3,566,510,000 bushels in 1922, and 2,477,638,000 in 1921. The countries of the Northern Hemisphere reporting for 1923 produced in 1922 83 per cent of the world wheat crop.

The United States exported more rye during July, 1923, than during the same month a year ago, but the exports of all other grains show a big decrease. During July, 1923, 12,800,000 bushels of wheat, including wheat flour, were shipped from the United States to foreign countries as compared with 19,124,000 bushels during the same month last year, a decrease of 33 per cent; exports of corn amounted to 1,130,000 bushels compared with 14,244,000 bushels a year ago, a decrease of 92 per cent; 816,000 bushels of barley were exported as against 2,519,000 bushels in 1922, a decrease of 68 per cent; and exports of oats amounted to 143,000 bushels compared with 4,181,000 bushels the previous year, or a decrease of 97 per cent.

Canadian exports of wheat, including wheat flour, during July, 1923, amounted to 16,153,000 bushels, an excess of 4,479,000 bushels over July of last year, or an increase of 38 per cent.

Imports of wheat, including wheat flour, into the United Kingdom during July, 1923, amounted to 18,000,000 bushels compared with 16,000,000 bushels during July, 1922. The United States supplied a little less than during July of last year, but imports from Argentina and British East Indies were greater.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES.

Rice production in Ceylon and Philippine Islands in 1923 is 3,049,000,000 pounds or 47,000,000 pounds greater than in 1922. Production in the United States in 1923 is 250,000,000 pounds below that of last year.

Dried fruit production is becoming of considerable importance in the Union of South Africa. The total production of all varieties for the year ending April, 1922, was 22,419,181 pounds as compared with 11,687,000 for the preceding year. Raisins and peaches are the most important kinds.

Exports of shelled almonds from Morocco amounted to 2,303 short tons in 1922 as compared with 736 short tons in 1916.

Chilian exports of English walnuts have varied considerably during the years 1910 to 1921. The smallest quantity exported was 3,931,000 in 1920. During 1914 the exports amounted to 8,662,000 pounds.

Copra production in the Philippine Islands exceeds that of any other country from which statistics are available. The production during 1921 amounted to 789,718,000 pounds as compared with 257,276,000 in 1913. Ceylon ranks next in importance, exporting during 1921 154,000,000 pounds.

Livestock in New Zealand as of January 31, 1923, show increases in number for all classes except horses, as compared with the same date in 1922. The number of dairy cows was 1,239,000 in 1923 as compared with 1,137,000 in 1922. Sheep including lambs number 22,929,000 on April 30, 1923, as against 22,222,000 on April 30, 1922.

Slaughterings of live stock in Inspected Establishments of Canada during 1922 showed increases as compared with 1921 for cattle and swine. The number of sheep slaughtered in 1922 was less than in 1921.

The condition of the olive crop of Italy is considered satisfactory and it is estimated that the olive oil produced this year will amount to 47,550,600 gallons as compared with 73,333,592 gallons in 1922, as reported by Leon Dominion, American Consul, Rome, Italy, on July 10, 1923. The production of 1922 was considered exceptional and this year's production will constitute a good average.

The almond industry of Italy. According to a Consular Report from Leghorn, Italy, July 12, 1923, a crop of twenty or thirty tons is considered normal. Crop failures on account of the cold are frequent and the average production is, therefore, of no account. The produce is not exported but sold on the local market.

The areas of important commercial production of almonds in Italy are in the southern provinces and in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES, Cont'd.

The tobacco crop in Cuba should prove about average, according to a report from Consul A. C. Frost, August 9, 1923, from Havana, Cuba. In some of the tobacco growing districts severe droughts during the growing season caused considerable shrinkage in the outturn of the crop, but this shrinkage is practically balanced by the production of those districts in which the weather during the growing season was favorable. Considerably more tobacco was planted than in former years.

Polish Tobacco Monopoly. The statutes for the new organization of the tobacco monopoly have been promulgated. The monopoly will be a State enterprise known as the Polish Tobacco Monopoly and will be based on commercial principles in conformity with the law of June 1, 1922. The new organization will grant advances on tobacco in order to restrict the exportation of foreign currency and encourage local planting. The management will consist of a director with a consulting Committee composed of delegates of the Ministry of Finance, according to the Chamber of Commerce Journal, July 20, 1923, page 35.

Wages of Agricultural Labourers in Sweden exceed pre-war wages by 90 to 100 per cent, is reported in an article appearing in the Journal of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, while the prices for agricultural products are only 30 to 50 per cent higher. This means a serious decline in the lucrativeness of agriculture, as wages generally represent the largest item of expenditure, in North Sweden, for instance, the proportion being 70 to 80 per cent of the total costs, and in South Sweden 40 to 45 per cent.

Jaffa Orange Exports amounted to 1,464,588 cases during the 1922-23 season, as compared with 1,122,000 cases in the previous season. The bulk of the oranges went to the United Kingdom (913,451 cases) and Egypt (535,232 cases), according to an article appearing in the Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, London, of July 26, 1923.

Export of Siberian Butter is to be resumed this autumn if it is found possible to provide the necessary organization for the purpose of buying the butter, making up consignments at the places situated on the railway line and forwarding the goods to the Russian ports. Exportation, however, depends entirely upon transport possibilities. Cold-storage wagons are not likely to be available now. In pre-war times the Siberian butter was generally forwarded to Windau and thence to England, Germany figuring as second-best customer, as reported by the European Commercial.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 22 countries.....	2,323,195,000	2,392,850,000		3.0
Estimates recently received:				
France.....	243,315,000	290,456,000		19.4
Total 23 countries reporting.....	2,566,510,000	2,683,306,000		4.6

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July 1922 and 1923, and Aug. 4 to August 25, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	July			1923		
		1922	Preliminary	Ending	Week	Week	Week
				August 1	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	2,519	816	103	383		932
Corn	"	14,244	1,130	73	220		126
Oats.....	"	4,181	143	31	12		22
Rye.....	"	2,789	3,328	111	248		79
Wheat.....	"	14,979	8,843	1,744	3,901		3,271
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	921	884	269	233		276
In transit shipments from Canada:							
Wheat	Bu.	4,681	5,798	357	208		362
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	181	240	2	1		2
Exports from Canada:							
Wheat	Bu.	9,487	12,665				
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	486	775				

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop	Acreage		Production	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	1,967,000	1,741,000	62,492,000	57,198,000
Barley.....	1,364,000	1,329,000	44,620,000	44,345,000
Oats.....	2,164,000	1,974,000	87,616,000	92,582,000

Source: Monthly Agricultural Report, Ministry of Agr. and Fisheries, Aug. 1, 1923.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR; EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JULY 1922 AND 1923.

Country to which exported.	Wheat, including flour:		:		Wheat Flour	
	in terms of grain		Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	July 1922	July 1923	July 1922	July 1923	July 1922	July 1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels
Canada.....	3,582,437	3,417,358	3,568,681	3,379,788	3,507	8,349
Italy.....	3,521,646	658,468	3,521,646	645,130	---	2,964
United Kingdom....	2,873,948	2,165,591	2,407,752	1,699,490	103,599	103,578
Netherlands.....	2,480,730	1,571,403	2,177,070	905,880	67,480	147,894
Belgium.....	1,875,953	705,956	1,861,004	676,674	3,322	6,507
France.....	557,552	442,335	557,052	442,335	111	---
Ukraine.....	428,738	---	---	---	95,275	---
Germany.....	403,293	423,992	338,515	172,037	14,395	55,990
Cuba.....	302,748	408,696	2,400	4,600	66,744	89,799
Hongkong.....	243,279	73,125	---	---	54,062	16,250
Japan.....	205,574	722,838	136,670	709,518	15,312	2,960
Turkey in Europe..	199,998	17,366	---	---	44,444	3,850
Brazil.....	196,821	116,974	---	50	43,738	25,985
Kwantung, leased. :						
territory.....	171,603	27,000	---	---	38,134	6,000
Philippine Islands:	123,075	144,194	---	---	27,350	32,047
Mexico.....	100,794	324,828	5,421	139,059	21,194	41,282
China.....	78,003	316,575	---	---	17,334	70,350
Sweden.....	61,358	89,535	28,000	56,325	7,413	7,380
Other countries...	1,716,089	1,196,018	374,631	12,336	298,102	263,041
Total Exports.....	19,123,639	12,822,252	14,978,842	8,843,222	921,066	884,229
Total Imports.....	3,276,836	1,917,375	3,070,434	1,835,515	45,867	18,191
Total Re-exports..	1,264	---	---	---	281	---
Excess Exports....	15,848,067	10,904,877	11,908,408	7,007,707	875,480	866,038

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

PRODUCTION OF RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 15 countries	448,444,000	467,398,000		4.2
Estimates recently received:				
France	38,412,000	36,927,000		3.9
Total 16 countries reporting	486,856,000	504,325,000		3.6
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 14 countries	760,104,000	815,761,000		7.3
Estimates recently received	None	None		
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 17 countries	2,255,673,000	2,349,027,000		4.1
Estimates recently received	None	None		

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

The countries reporting rye production in 1923 produced 63 per cent of the total rye production of the world in 1922.

The barley production reported to date represents approximately 71 per cent of the world production last year.

The oats production reported for 1923 is about 72 per cent of the world crop.

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WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22	1922-23
	Short tons	Short tons
World production, including revisions	20,174,738	20,462,466
New estimates received	None	None

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

No new estimates of the Cuban sugar production to date have been received. One Central continues grinding.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR.

The Australian Government has attempted to satisfy the demand of the sugar growers and the fruit and jam-making interests of the Commonwealth. The new arrangement terminates the agreement under which the Commonwealth Government acted as sole distributor of sugar in Australia, provides for the formation of a voluntary sugar pool, and places an absolute embargo on the importation of sugar grown by black labour, except that which is required to make good any shortage caused through a partial failure of the Australian crop.

Under the scheme the pool will buy raw sugar for the year 1923-24 season at not more than 27 pounds per ton f.o.b. at the mills; the pool will arrange with the refineries to refine and distribute sugar at a price subject to the approval of the Commonwealth Government, and it is to provide sugar for the purpose of manufactured goods for export at a price equal to the current world's parity. A competent authority upon which the Commonwealth Government will be represented will be appointed to determine the price at which sugar is to be supplied for the export trade.

The embargo on imports will not be continued after June 30, 1925. The present proposals would give the sugar industry ample time in which to organize so as to meet any violent fluctuations in the world's price after the embargo is lifted. After June 30, 1925, the industry will be protected against unfair competition by means of a Customs duty in the same way as other industries.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

RICE CROPS IN COUNTRIES SO FAR REPORTING FOR 1923.

Country	Area		Production in terms of cleaned rice	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Acres	Acres	1,000	1,000
			Pounds	Pounds
United States.....	1,055,000	883,000	1,165,694	913,889
Ceylon	750,000	800,000	320,988	345,679
Philippine Islands.:	4,105,000	2,681,303	2,702,835

Sources: United States - U. S. Crop Report, August 7, 1923.

Ceylon - International Institute of Agriculture. Monthly Bulletin, July, 1923, p. 262.

Philippine Islands - Philippine Dept. of Agr. and Natural Resources, Mimeographed Report, June 29, 1923.

EGYPTIAN SUMMER RICE CROP IN 1923.

The production of the summer rice crop in Egypt for 1923 amounts to 40,691,000 pounds of cleaned rice as compared with 33,469,000 pounds in 1922. The total rice crop amounted to 471,903,000 pounds in 1921.

Sources: International Institute of Agriculture Monthly Bulletin, July, 1923, p. 262, and Egyptian Ministry of Finance Monthly Agricultural Statistics, Feb. 28, 1922, p. 27.

FIRST RICE CROP OF FORMOSA FOR 1923.

It is reported that the official estimate of area for the first crop of Formosa which will shortly be harvested was 554,469 acres or 6,714 acres less than in 1922. The production is estimated at 810,154,000 pounds as compared with 859,410,000 pounds for the first crop of 1922. The total production in 1922 amounted to 1,711,016,000 pounds of cleaned rice.

Sources: Corn Trade News July 28, 1923, p. 269. Indian Trade Journal, Jan. 11, 1923, p. 56. International Institute of Agriculture Monthly Bulletin May, 1923, p. 176.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

PRODUCTION OF DRIED FRUIT, ON FARMS ONLY, IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
FOR THE YEARS 1921 AND 1922.

Fruit	Year ending April 30, 1921.	Year ending April 30, 1922.
	Pounds	Pounds
Apples	164,900	422,377
Apricots.....	160,100	980,467
Figs	132,200	229,638
Peaches	1,824,200	2,842,367
Pears	192,200	238,496
Prunes and plums	741,900	1,945,969
Raisins - Stalk	1,106,500	3,028,154
Loose	5,452,100	10,114,315
Sultana	1,835,400	2,498,883
Currants	77,500	118,515
:	:	:

Source: Report of Consul Charles J. Pisar, Cape Town, South Africa, June 18, 1923, quoting "Agricultural and Pastoral Census of the Union of South Africa for the year ended April 30, 1922."

CONDITION OF THE FRUIT CROP IN NETHERLANDS.

According to a report by the Department of Agriculture, the condition of the principal fruits in the Netherlands on July 23 is given as follows:

Apples	49	Grapes	70
Pears	30	Peaches under glass ..	89
Late cherries ...	59	Peaches outdoors	49
Plums	52	Raspberries	52

(100 equals excellent; 90 equals very good; 70 equals good; 60 equals fairly good; 50 equals fair; 40 equals quite poor; 30 equals poor; 10 equals failure.)

Source: Ministerie van Binnenlandsche Zaken en Landbouw. Directie van den Landbouw Stand van het fruit en de Warmhoezerijgewassen op 23 July, 1923.

EXPORTS OF SHELLED ALMONDS FROM MOROCCO 1916 TO 1922.

Year	Exports	
	Short Tons	Value in U.S. Money
		Dollars
1916	736	326,976
1917	427	207,698
1918	2,665	1,572,062
1919	2,591	1,252,335
1920	2,415	996,450
1921	3,608	1,114,394
1922	2,303	621,992

Source: Report of Consul Charles I. Graham, May 23, 1923, Tangier Morocco.

COCOA.

The last crop of cocoa was only moderate because of the strong and excessive rains which fell at the time when they were least needed, causing the loss of the greater part of the green fruit, particularly in the lower and little ventilated regions. The other causes which reduce the production of cocoa forests are the high cost of labor due to lack of men and increased wages of the laborers.

Source: Consular Report, No. 96475, Willis C. Cook, Caracas, Venezuela, May 14, 1923.

CHILIAN EXPORTS OF ENGLISH WALNUTS 1910-1921.

Date	Quantity	Date	Quantity
	Pounds		Pounds
1910	6,794,577	1916	6,173,541
1911	8,554,448	1917	6,323,454
1912	6,028,003	1918	5,597,920
1913	7,814,205	1919	5,667,586
1914	8,661,873	1920	3,930,802
1915	4,397,516	1921	6,486,815

Source: Sinopsis Estadistica 1920, 1921 Anuario Estadistica, Vol. XI, Comercio Exterior 1921.

PRODUCTION OF COPRA IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE YEARS 1913-1921.

Year ^a	Production
	Pounds
1913	257,276,419
1914	236,736,410
1915	378,251,959
1916	312,533,340
1917	411,182,067
1918	764,238,997
1919	770,253,851
1920	797,195,205
1921	789,718,000

^a. Fiscal year ending June 30.

Source: Govt. of Philippine Islands, Department of Agriculture and Natural resources, for the respective years.

PRODUCTION OF COPRA IN 1921 IN COUNTRIES FOR WHICH DATA ARE AVAILABLE

	Production
	Pounds
Philippine Islands	789,718,000
Mauritius	1,020,818
Western Samoa	25,760,000
British Honduras	^a ^b 199,137
British Guiana	^a 87,696
Trinidad	^a 4,196,703
French West Africa	^a 224,869
British West Africa	
Gold Coast Colony	^a 992,320
Zanzibar	^a 15,551,200
Kenya	^a 1,046,416
Ceylon	^a 154,077,952
Fiji	^a 32,549,440

^a. Exports.

^b. Exports for the first 9 months in 1921.

Source: Philippine Islands, Govt. of P. I. Dept. Agric. and Natural Resources, 1921. Mauritius, Colonial Report #1149, Mauritius 1921, page 12. Western Samoa, Commerce Rep. Apr. 10, 1922, page 72, quoting Consular Report. British Honduras, Consular Report, #72381, Belize, Br. Honduras, October 12, 1922. British Guiana, Colonial Report #1123, Br. Guiana for 1921, p. 12. Trinidad Idem #1135 Trinidad and Tobago for 1921, page 14. Consular Report, #2652, Dakar Senegal, November 28, 1922. Br. W. Africa, Consular Report #2651 November 30, 1922. Zanzibar, Colonial Report #1125, Zanzibar 1921, page 9. Kenya, Idem #1122, Kenya 1920-21, page 9. Ceylon, Cons. Report, #6077, Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 7, 1923. Fiji, Colonial Report, #1130, Fiji 1921, page 12.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN NEW ZEALAND ON JANUARY 31, 1923.

Live Stock	Jan. 31, 1922 Final figures	Jan. 31, 1923 Interim figures
Horses	332,105	331,922
Dairy cows	1,137,055	1,238,891
Cattle (total including dairy cows)	3,323,223	3,475,449
Sheep shorn during 1922-23 season	21,100,550	20,479,334
Lambs tailed during 1922-23 season	10,267,901	10,893,471
Sheep, including lambs, as of Apr. 30, 1923	22,222,259	22,928,864
Pigs	384,333	396,648
.....

Source: Extract from New Zealand Gazette No. 54, June 28, 1923.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE SLAUGHTERED IN INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS
IN CANADA IN 1922.

Year :	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1913 :	545,124	499,905	1,664,650
1918 :	881,893	378,054	2,271,639
1919 :	947,015	613,460	2,331,876
1920 :	831,701	662,763	1,785,235
1921 :	715,313	646,950	1,636,389
1922 :	831,701	596,403	1,927,212
.....

Source: Live stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1909-19, 1920, 1921,
and 1922, page 50.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1921 AND 1922.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries estimates the production of milk in Great Britain in 1921, (excluding milk used for calf rearing) at 1,220,000,000 gallons of which 84 per cent was produced in England and Wales and 16 per cent in Scotland. The imports of milk products expressed in terms of whole milk was approximately 1,470,000,000 gallons in 1921. The estimated total consumption of milk and milk products including waste during this year was therefore equivalent to 2,690,000,000 gallons. The home production was about 45 per cent of the estimated consumption. In 1922 the equivalent consumption in terms of milk was computed as 2,890,000,000 gallons, of which home production furnished 1,320,000,000 or approximately 46 per cent. The following table gives a detailed account of the production, importation and distribution of milk.

	1921.	1922.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Consumed as liquid milk	600,000,000	650,000,000
Made into butter and cheese a	494,000,000	700,000,000
Made into condensed milk	35,000,000
Used for cream and miscellaneous manufacturing purposes	61,000,000
Allowance for wastage, spillage, etc.....	30,000,000
Home Production	1,220,000,000	1,320,000,000
Imports:		
Butter	1,084,000,000
Cheese	309,000,000
Condensed milk, milk powder, etc.....	77,000,000
Total Imports.....	1,470,000,000	1,570,000,000
Total Consumption	2,690,000,000	2,890,000,000

a. Of this quantity roughly 100,000,000 gallons were estimated as manufactured into cheese.

Source: Ministry of Agricultural and Fisheries, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce. Interim Report on Milk and Milk Products 1923, page 12.

SICILIAN ALMOND CROP SHORT.

Almond production in Sicily in 1923 will be between 15,000,000 pounds and 20,000,000 pounds, according to a cable received by United States Department of Agriculture, August 16, from its Agricultural Commissioner at London, who is now in Sicily.

This is considered about one-third of a normal crop. The carry-over in the hands of large farmers is estimated to be from 17,600,000 to 22,000,000 pounds. Speculators who are speculating in future deliveries to maintain prices are contracting for the new crop at 16.51 cents per pound. The quality of the crop is good.

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